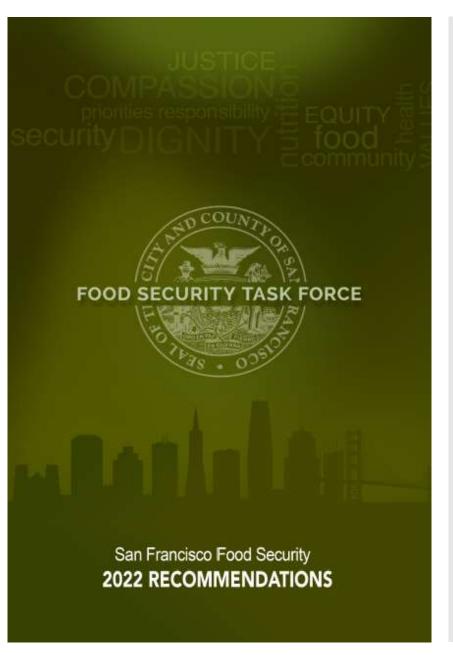
FSTF 2023 Recommendations

- Process
- Timeline

Presented at the SF FSTF November 2022 Meeting

- Review Outline and overview of changes (November FSTF Mtg)
- Finalize and preliminary graphic design (by end November/early Dec 2022)
- Present for feedback (Dec FSTF Meeting)
- Final Graphic design (December 2022) & Disseminate (December & January)
- Meetings with City Departments (schedule in Nov meet late Nov/early Dec)
 - Prepare slides
- Meetings with Major's office, BOS (schedule meetings in early Dec for Dec and Jan)
 - Prepare slides

2023 Recommendations - Overview



- Bringing forward similar recommendations to 2022
- Nutrition Security and Equity Framing
- Current Issues such as food & fuel costs, high costs of living (less COVID focus)
- Organize under themes (instead of listing items)
- Simplify (eliminate barriers for example)
- Actionable Recommendations Table

Introduction

- Expanded Framework: Nutrition equity/food justice and health equity
- Equity, pathways to food sovereignty
- Community led/community input
- Broader perspective of food security (housing, guaranteed income, health care, child care, etc.)



THE CURRENT LANDSCAPE

THE FOOD SECURITY TASK FORCE (FSTF) was established by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and charged with making recommendations to the City to improve food security. The FSTF consists of representatives from community-based organizations, collaborative partnerships, city departments and, SFUSD. The FSTF meets monthly and includes many members of the public joining to collaboratively address the food needs of San Francisco. The 2022 Recommendations were based on issues and priorities identified in FSTF meetings (presentations, public comment, reports) and through a survey of FSTF members and community stakeholders requesting input on food security services/resources, barriers, opportunities, and what can be done to promote equity and address

PRIOR TO COVID-19, one in four San Franciscans were at risk for hunger due to low income. With COVID-19, lack of food hit crisis levels, with many organizations and individuals becoming involved in food work. This has shifted the community food landscape in San Francisco to include new organizations that started during the pandemic, as well as community organizations that began new food programs in response to community needs. As the pandemic continues, our communities are still experiencing COVID-19 related challenges including reduced incomes, high food costs, and reduced transportation options.

systemic racism in regards to food insecurity in San

Francisco.

The FSTF heard many presentations in 2021 from community-based organizations regarding the food needs of their clients which continue to remain very high for all groups, especially for families with children. In California, Hispanic households, multiethnic households, and Black/African American households experience the highest rates of food insecurity. In addition to these groups, in San Francisco many Asian households are also experiencing food insecurity. The financial cliff faced by many lower-income families with the expiration of the Child Tax Credit is alarming. These payments have lowered childhood hunger across the country, but unfortunately, with the program having expired in December 2020, we anticipate childhood hunger to once again rise.

In a survey conducted by the San Francisco-Marin Food Bank in 2021 of their participants, they found that 80% of the respondents were experiencing food insecurity. Households with children, and especially single-parent households, had the highest rates of food insecurity (87%). Half (50%) of respondents had not used food programs prior to. the pandemic, 61% said someone in their household had lost their job or earned less money because of COVID-19, and 81% reported that their household had not recovered from this financial loss. In addition, a separate food security assessment conducted by Conard House (a permanent supportive housing provider) found that among their residents, 66% report they do not have enough money to buy food each month.











2023 Current Landscape

Stats/data

- Current data from agencies and programs
- Call for data and anecdotal information (i.e., quotes and stories)

Threats

- Food/fuel costs
- High cost of living
- Rent assistance roll back?
- Roll back of public health declaration in CA

Continued food insecurity

 White House Conference Food Insecurity pillars (possible here or at end)



SINCE THE BEGINING OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, the number of San Francisco residents on Calfresh has increased by 40%, the number of Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) participants increased by 21%, and the number of congregate meals provided to seniors and adults with disabilities through the Department of Aging and Disability Services has increased by 45%. Additionally, in the last fiscal year, the San Francisco-Marin Food Bank has increased the amount of food distributed by 67%.

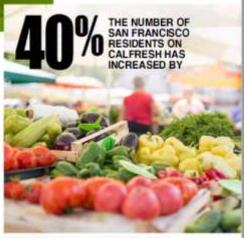
Food insecurity caused by the pandemic was associated with an increased risk of mental illness. A recent study examining the association between food insecurity and mental health during the pandemic showed that food insecurity is associated with a 257% higher risk of anxiety and a 253% higher risk of depression. Comparatively, the study found that losing a job during the pandemic is associated with a 32% increase in risk for anxiety and a 27% increase in risk for depression. (Fang et al. 2021)

As the world continues to grapple with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, we know that maintaining and expanding community food initiatives directly supports San Francisco's recovery. To meet this need, San Francisco must commit to sustaining critical food programs that communities with the highest needs rely on. These investments will reap immediate as well as long-term health and economic benefits.

The breakdown in our local, regional, and national food system was amplified by the pandemic; and this has renewed the call for a more holistic approach to food in San Francisco that takes a whole-system perspective grounded in health equity, racial justice, environmental sustainability, and economic justice led by the communities impacted.

ADVANCING FOOD JUSTICE

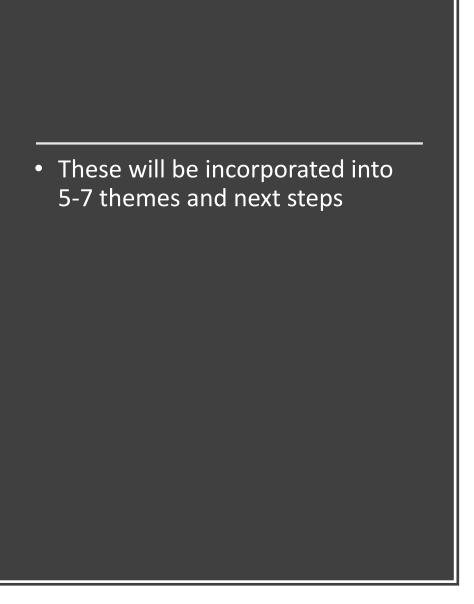
IN OUR 2018 ASSESSMENT, the FSTF called for "ensuring that policies related to food systems prioritize principles of food justice. Food justice



supports communities having power over resources, as well as ownership over decision-making, and promotes growth, selling, and eating healthy food that is affordable, fresh, nutritious, culturally appropriate and, grown locally with care for the well-being of the land, workers, and animals."

The San Francisco Office of Radial Equity has offered that food sovereignty should be the policy goal of San Francisco: "Food Sovereignty movement envisions a food system that is inclusive, community-led and participatory, without the exploitation of people, land, or the environment. It identifies and acts to remove the significant structural inequities that exist within our food and economic systems. This means establishing healthy, resilient communities with equitable access to nourishing and culturally appropriate food, and, control over their means of production."

THE FSTF BELEVES that food insecurity is a result of many converging factors (structural racism, low wages, high cost of living, lack of affordable housing, among others) and it must be addressed through this broader perspective. We must address the crisis of food insecurity while building a food system that advances values of food justice and food sovereignty. We must also join forces and support initiatives that increase racial and economic justice to address the root causes of hunger.



FUTURE FORWARD

San Francisco Food Security Task Force 2022 RECOMMENDATIONS



IDENTIFIED NEEDS

- Maintain adequate community resources to include new programming/innovations
- · Increased multi-year city investment, grants, and funding for food supports
- Adequate (and equitable) funding for food supports (nonprofit, private sector, new contracts, existing contracts, among others)
- · Healthy, culturally relevant, and quality food
- Continued flexibility and loosening of requirements that made it easier for individuals to utilize services and organizations to provide services (e.g., Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) food sent home with family)
- Neighborhood food hubs (such as in the Mission) and grocery services, especially those that focus on culturally relevant food items
- · Support for smaller and local organizations that can respond to the unique needs of their community
- Meal and grocery delivery
- Takeaway/ready-made meals especially continuing this flexibility for congregate meal programs
- Meals prepared by restaurants, especially small businesses
- Investments in food programs linked directly to housing, such as Single Room Occupany (SRO) and Shelter-In-Place (SIP) hotels
- Connections between healthcare and food security
- Food vouchers, gift cards
- Pop-up food pantries

OPPORTUNITIES

- Basic Guaranteed Income/Grants to Individuals
- Create and institutionalize an Office of Food Policy with a mandate beyond just ending hunger (using a whole food system approach)
- Housing and food connections
- Solutions that meet specific community needs, including multiple interventions and interventions that cover the whole family
- · CalFresh outreach strategies, especially to students, non-English speakers, and seniors
- Healthy retail/corner stores
- Better coordinated food support and eliminate silos (also break down the barriers between "traditional" providers and "new" providers)
- Urban food production
- Good food procurement policies
- . Food justice involves relationships among farmers, retailers, restaurants, food providers, and

Local Recommendations



in City government that eliminates silos. is community led/informed, and addresses

root causes of food insecurity in San Francisco. Invest in neighborhood-level community-led food policy to support connectivity and callaboration among residents and community-based organizations (CBOs), and ensure community members are adequately compensated for their participation

. Work with the community and the FSTF to create a new comprehensive and holistic food policy body fed by communities most impacted that includes representatives from neighborhood level food

- Ensure DPH fully staffs all necessary roles and responsibilities to complete the Biennial Food Security and Equity Report and coordinates with city departments, community organizations, and the PSTF to collect and aggregate food program data, identify gaps, and create a city-wide implementation
- DPH and SF Environment must ensure San Francisco's implementation of SB, 1383 does not result in communities receiving expired food, food that is not culturally relevant, or food that is not appropriately labeled S.e., ingredients and allergers).
- Utilize special revenue funding (i.e., Prop C child care inhattructure, Prop C homeless services) to address the food and nutrition needs for these groups.
- . Connect local healthcare to food security: Encourage the SF Health Plan to adopt the full spectrum of medically supportive food interventions available under California Advancing and innovating Medi-Cul (CulAtM)

FUNDING/RESOURCES

- . Fund direct cash benefits, universal basic income, and other initiatives to provide households with adequate financial support.
- . Ensure adequate, equitable, and ongoing funding for food supports incorprofit, private sector, new contracts, existing contracts)
- · Increase city investments and commitment to long-term, institutionalized funding for food supports and coordination.
- Create a multi-year funding infrastructure that ensures transformational food solutions that promote the prosperity of historically neglected communities and that are grounded in and led by community
- Develop strategies and structures for Requests For Proposals (RFP) that support greater coordination between large and small-scale programs.
- Encourage city agains to collaborate and coordinate around funding to streamline processes for



SERVICES

- . Intentify undersensed communities and improve/expand sendors in these neighborhoods.
- . Eliminate transportation harriers to food access and invest in food/grocery delivery, investigate discounts on taxis and rideshares, and expand paratramit programs.
- · Require and fund culturally relevant and quality food and service provision, including high-quality food, larguage capacity, dignified services, and choice.
- Fund smaller neighborhood organizations that can respond to the oraque result of their community.
 Sustain successful food interventions that arise in response to COVID-19 buch as food hubs.
- nistaurant meals, pop-up partries, grocery vouchers, delivery, take-out, among others). Provide funding for food programs that provide food for the entire household.
- . To achieve equitable food security for residents in Supportive Housing and SROs, increase funding for HSH and DPH for on-site and off-site food programs including investments in 1) 24 hour access to prepared meals and groceries, 2) food vouchers, 3) heating/cooking and storage infrastructure in wits and community rooms and 3t electrical capacity.
- Continue flexibility and luxuring of requirements that streamlined service provision for city. agencies/and community organizations to provide services (e.g., takeaway options at rgregate sites, CACPP food sent home with family, San Francisco Unified School District (SPUSD) area eligibility waivers, remote eligibility, expanded support to feed the whole household. Department of Disability and Aging Services (DAS) ability to move funds where needed, delivered food with CalFrish funds, etc.
- Increase outreach to Black/African American, Latinu, Asian Pacific Islander, and American Indian communities to ensure they are aware of and can easily access the bood support programs.
- Maintain and improve food referrals through an integrated and reliable food programming. information and referral distabase available through 311 and the city website.
- Increase stilluation of outstoor public spaces for food programs and urban agriculture.











Proposed/draft- not final

- These often overlapped with opportunities and needs
- Will incorporate into the 5-7 major themes/priorities
- May have an actionable item chart for BOS

1. Support funding structures that promote a holistic approach to food and nutrition security in San Francisco.

- Multi-year funding for community and neighborhood-based organizations to provide food support
- Ensure adequate and equitable funding through the City's procurement (RFP) process and streamline funding processes.
- Commitment to long-term, institutionalized funding (food + coordination)
- Fund smaller neighborhood organizations
- Utilize special revenue funding to address the food and nutrition needs (i.e. Prop C

 homeless services).
- Ensure adequate funding levels to continue existing programs

2. Eliminate barriers and invest strategically in neighborhoods where structural racism and disinvestment have led to low access to healthy and culturally relevant food.

- Require and fund programs that are culturally relevant, high quality and dignified
- Delivery and transportation
- Outreach to underserved communities
- Outdoor public spaces for food programs and urban agriculture
- Food referrals through 311 and CCSF website (in multiple languages)

3. Increase coordination of local governments' programs and policies related to food systems.

Establish a Centralized Food Policy Office in City Government

- Community-led/informed
- Eliminate department silos
 - Coordinate food system objectives and programs within and among departments
- Ensure DPH completes biennial Food Security & Equity Report, including coordination with departments, community organizations & FSTF
- Track laws and regulations impact on nutrition programming
 - Ensure San Francisco's implementation of SB.
 1383 does not result in expired food or food that is not culturally relevant or labeled

4. Elevate the community's voice and participation in the development and implementation of food policy.

- Initiatives should be grounded in and led by community wisdom that already exists.
- Establish a Food Coordination/Advisory Body
 - Led by communities most impacted
 - Ensure adequate staffing
 - •Compensate community members for participation
- Support Community Coalitions

5. Engage the Health and Housing Sectors around Food Security

- Ensure the SF Health Plan adopts and implements the full spectrum of medically supportive food interventions available under California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM)
- Support Housing + Food Initiatives
 - Fund food programs for supportive and SRO housing
 - Ensure sufficient food storage and meal preparation equipment

6. Other

- Provide direct financial support to households
- Support programs and policies that consider the whole household
- Reduce data collection burden on consumers and organizations.

State & Federal Recommendations



 Demand re-implementation and departition of the Child Tax Credit and other poverty-integration programs associated during COVO-19.

SCHOOL MEALS

Continue Federal variety for program flexibition and the increased reinformement are for providers
of school mode.

PANDEMIC - EBT (P-EBT)

Continue to fund this new program.
 Add an option for additional cards to be passed out at the site level for students what are being expended out that they can get reads during that time.

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGAM (CACFP)

- Support passage of 3.1270 (Access to Healthy Foods for Young Children Act of 2021) to Improve
- the reach of the food program through increases to the reinfluraement for providers.

 Make permanent the CACFP waters recent throughout the pandems; that make it asser for
- individuals to access senices and organizations to provide services.

 Use the Governor Price halos for Food Away from Home as the cost-of fiving adjustment for
- temby shift care home CACFP reinfourierment rates.

 Continue funding the United States Department of Agriculture's USDA's: Teen Number CACFP multiple selectation and program ethics.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN (WIC)

- Ensure that Order Nazotton Resultionization includes changes statisted in marker hills (WC, Act., WC for Kids Act, and Modern WC Act).
 - . Earword WVC to cover ut-liktory up try age A
 - Expand pomparture eligibility to 2 years.
 - Exampl certification periods
- Smanler certification, removing the in-person requirement.
- . Extend funding for ordine shopping pilot and an increase in fast and organize costs value benefit.

Photography, For Relia

STATE
RECOMMENDATIONS

San Francisco Food Security Task Force
2022 RECOMMENDATIONS

CALFRESH

- Expand the Fruit and Vegetable Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) Pilot to boost benefits for a greater number of CalFresh households.
- Address college student hunger by codifying the regulations issued by the Department of Social Services which sought to make CalFresh benefits more accessible to eligible college students.

SCHOOL MEALS

- Ensure full, permanent funding for Universal Free School Meals and for the additional infrastructure funds to support it.
- Adopt state-wide Community Eligibility Provision, maintain the non-congregate feeding waiver to continue serving students in non-traditional settings.
- Support creation of the Better Out of School Time (BOOST) Nutrition Program to prevent child hunger during school breaks or campus closures, and increase security and privacy protections for school income data collection.

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGAM (CACFP)

- Increase funding for compensation for the increased cost of food and food service for providers
 operating CACFR.
- Make permanent the policy to issue subsidy reimbursement based on program enrollment rather than attendance.

Photography: Fox Nakai



- Updated Content
- May reference
 Whitehouse Conference
- May present by theme vs. State/Fed

Suggestions for "Look & Feel"

- Example, Pictures of people in SF
- Colors, themes, etc.
- Call for pictures

